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Venice, November 17. *N. S.*

ON the 15th, Monſignor Mattei, the late Nuntio, ſet out from hence, for his Archbiſhoprick of Fermo. Monſignor Aldobrandini, his Succeſſor, hath notify'd his arrival to the Senate, and is preparing to make his Publick Entry. Signor Andrea Memo, Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Port, who ſet Sail laſt Week for Conſtantinople, is arrived in Iſtria, having eſcaped a violent Storm that hath done a great deal of Damage in theſe Parts. A Veſſel laden with Salt was caſt away in the Port of Malamocco. Laſt Night a Boat ſunk going to Padua with ſeveral Paſſengers, but only two of them were drowned. They write from Rome, that the Pope was very much out of order, and had been obliged to leave the Imperial Ambaſſador in the middle of an Audience. The People of that City were reduced to great Miſery by the Mortality of Cattle, which had occaſioned a great dearth of Proviſions. Letters from Naples bring an account, that the Vice-Roy had publiſhed a Proclamation, by order of the Emperor, forbidding all Perſons from wearing Gold or Silver Brocades, and foreign Silks, and likewiſe containing ſeveral Regulations for the better putting in execution the Sumptuary Laws. A Britiſh Veſſel was come in there from Meſſina, and brought an account, that the King of Sicily's Troops had taken Poſſeſſion of all the Forts and Caſtles in the whole Iſland: After which, the Spaniſh Forces were ordered to leave the Kingdom immediately. His Majeſty had taken upon himſelf the Debts of the Bank, called Monte de Pieta, and had paid the Money lent by the Genoeſe with Intereſt. Admiral Jennings continued there on the 31ſt of October. The Ambuſcade, richly laden from London, was likewiſe arrived at Naples. The Convoy, with ſome of the Spaniſh Troops deſign'd for Hungary, had ſet Sail.

Hamburgh, November 28. *N. S.* The Number of thoſe that died here laſt Week, as well without as within the City, amounts to no more than One hundred fifty ſix, which ſhews that the Contagion is almoſt at an end in theſe Parts. The King of Pruſſia continues ſtill at Weyſterhauſen, and we are aſſured that he hath given notice to the Officers of his Army, who were making ready their Equipages for a Campaign, that they might diſcontinue their Preparations till further Orders. The Daniſh Miniſter at his Court hath ſignified, that the King his Maſter was very much ſurpriz'd at his Pruſſian Majeſty's Declaration to the Counts Flemming and Golofkin, in relation to the Affairs of Holſtein, which did not at all agree with the good Underſtanding and Friendſhip that had laſted for many Years between the two Crowns: That his Majeſty, to ſhew his deſire to continue in Peace, would renew the Conferences which Baron Goertz had broke off by his abrupt Departure from Gottorp, and would endeavour to accommodate Matters amicably, if the Houſe of Holſtein had the ſame ſincere Intentions: But if they were reſolved to proceed to open Force, and that other Princes likewiſe made uſe of that Pretence to declare againſt him, he would take his Meaſures accordingly, and ſtrive to the utmoſt to repel any Violence that ſhould be offer'd to him. It is ſaid, the Pruſſian Miniſters are very much divided in their Opinions, whether it be convenient for the King to engage in a War. The Muſcovite Ambaſſador hath repeated his Aſſurances to his Daniſh Majeſty, that the Czar will continue firm in his Alliance, and ſecond him with his whole Force, in caſe he ſhould be attack'd in Holſtein. The King of Pruſſia hath writ a very preſſing Letter to the King of Denmark, to ſuffer Proviſions for a Month to be ſent into Tonningen. The ſcarcity of Wood at that Place hath oblig'd the Governor to make uſe of the Paliſades, and to pull down the Houſes of one whole Street. It is reported the Princeſs of Sweden hath at laſt reſolved to accept of the Regency, which hath been ſeveral times offer'd her by all the States of that Kingdom. The Poliſh Ambaſſador at Adrianople hath ſent an Account to King Auguſtus, that he had agreed all Matters with the Commiſſioners of the Port, relating to King Staniſlaus and his Adherents; that he had rejected the Turks Pretenſions to part of Ukrain, and had anſwer'd conformably to his Inſtructions about a Paſſage for the King of Sweden through Poland. It is ſaid, his Swediſh Majeſty is at laſt determined to leave the Ottoman Territories, and that he will go by Land, if he can agree on certain Points with the Powers through whoſe Dominions he muſt paſs: But if theſe Difficulties cannot be adjuſted, he will embark at Theſſalonica for Marſeilles.

Utrecht, November 28. *N. S.* On the 25th, the Miniſters of Spain and Portugal had a long Conference together, in the Preſence of the Biſhop of London, and Yeſterday another, in which the Differences that have ſo long obſtructed the Treaty of Peace between thoſe Two Crowns, were brought into ſo narrow a Compaſs, that it is hop'd they will ſoon be entirely adjuſted.

Hague, December 1. *N. S.* Some Days ago Monſieur le Begue, Miniſter of the Duke of Lorrain, went from hence to Utrecht. Count Pinto is come hither from that Place, and the Duke d'Oſſuna, his Brother, is likewiſe expected very ſoon. They write from Franckfort, that Prince Eugene and Mareſchal Villars have had an Interview, and agreed upon a Suſpenſion of Arms, but it is not yet known for how long time. The Armies on both ſides were preparing to go into Winter Quarters. The Moſt Chriſtian King hath given the Government of Fribourg to Mareſchal Villars.

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